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card-board, so that partially or nearly dry specimens may not absorb moisture from the fresher material. The pileus-preparations of some fungi may be affixed to the gelatine-paper without the intervention of pressure. The method of procedure in this case I shall describe farther on. Owing to the quick adherence to the gelatine-paper of these preparations made from the living individual they cannot in the least contract on drying. For this reason they retain a nearly unaltered external form; and, as the gelatine as here employed is like jelly, it does not penetrate the preparation and so the latter keeps its color. In the manufacture of the gelatine-paper a very stout kind of writing-paper must be employed, since thin paper is powerless to prevent the wrinkling up of many preparations—it contracts along with them and becomes crumpled and folded.

The preparations thus dried on the gelatine-paper are finally cut out with a pair of scissors and affixed to card-board with gum arabic in the following manner. First the stipe is gummed down and over its upper extremity is placed one of the pileus-sections, so that the preparation exhibits a profile-view of the fungus. By the side of this is gummed one of the vertical sections. Owing to the paper being gelatinized the gum arabic cannot come in contact with the preparation and thus affect its color.*

These two preparations—the vertical and profile views—along with the spore-preparation (to which I shall devote a special chapter), exhibit the most prominent characters of a species. In the vertical section is to be seen the thickness and color of the flesh of the pileus; the diameter of the stipe from base to apex; whether the stipe is continuous with the substance of the pileus or separable therefrom, and whether it is hollow, or stuffed, or solid. Furthermore, in the sections of lamellate species are to be seen the width and mode of insertion of the gills and the character of their edges; and, in those of species of *Boletus* and *Hydnum*, the length, diameter, etc. of the pores and spines. The profile view exhibits the size, form and the external nature, such as color, markings and investiture, of the whole fungus. The spore-preparations possess the natural color of the spores and give likewise an exact negative copy of the under surface of the pileus.

§ 28. **Some Fungi from New Mexico.**—A small package of fungi recently sent me from New Mexico, by Mr. H. H. Rusby, included the following species: *Polyporus nitens*, Fr. (imperfect, but apparently this species); *Podaxon carcinomalis*, Fr.; *Geaster hygrometricus*, Pers.; *Scleroderma Geaster*, Fr.; and an undescribed *Æcidium*, which may be named

ÆCIDIUM RUSBYI, *n. sp.*—Peridia elongated, slender, cylindrical, white, rosy at the base; mouths surrounded by fringe-like teeth; spores deep orange-yellow. Seated, mostly in parallel series, along the midrib on the under surface of leaves of *Fendlera rupicola*. Spermogonia in circinnating clusters on a thickened purplish-brown subiculum.

W. R. GERARD.

*The author has referred, in his prefatory remarks, to the injurious effects exerted on the colors of fungi by allowing the specimens to come in direct contact with mucilage of gum arabic, the bright red color of such a species as *Agaricus muscarius*, for instance, being quickly changed thereby to a dirty reddish-yellow.